POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 16, No. 6 June 1988

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Hardly the most urgent population issue in the world, but remember the movie of *The Brothers Karamazov*? Made in 1958, this earnest adaptation of Dostoevsky starred such celluloid eminences as Yul Brynner (Dimitri), Lee J. Cobb (Old Man Karamazov), and – remember? – William Shatner as the saintly Alyosha.

They sure don't make 'em like that any more. Movies have changed from being a competitor of literature and stage drama to serving as a time-killing entertainment commodity – 90 minutes of action, 90 minutes of scares, etc., available for $1.99 at your local video store.

But take heart. As they inexorably age, baby boomers' tastes will grow up. Already they are turning from "Spielbergiana" to the more mature likes of *Fatal Attraction, No Way Out, The House on Carroll Street, Wall Street, Broadcast News*.

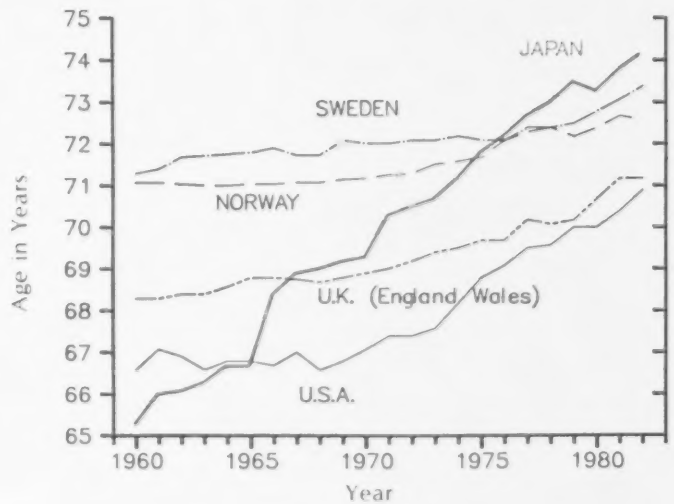
But a truly adult movie isn't one with "frank" and "explicit" themes. A truly adult movie is a movie whose screen credits are pages in a leatherbound volume, turned by an anonymous hand. It's a prestigious cultural event. It's good for you. It's Stodgy City.

Consequently, you'll know when the baby boomers have finally gotten old. It'll be the day Hollywood stops releasing fluff like *Police Academy* and instead produces, with great fanfare, a gala three-hour remake of *The Brothers Karamazov*. With, no doubt, Michael J. Fox as Alyosha and William Shatner as Old Man Karamazov.

– Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Upward Trends in Life Expectancy, 1960-1982



The above graph shows increases in life expectancy at birth in selected more developed countries over three decades. Japan now has the highest life expectancy in the world – 75.2 for males and 80.9 for females, as of 1986. (The U.S. preliminary rates for 1986 were 71.3 and 78.3, respectively.) A major cause of this dramatic rise is believed to be a decline in cerebrovascular disease, the precise reason for which is still being studied.

Source: From "Changing Mortality Patterns Which Led Life Expectancy in Japan to Surpass Sweden: 1972-1982," by Machiko Yanagashita and Jack Guralnik, *Demography*, November 1988, in press. Reproduced by kind permission of *Demography*.

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PAAers Laissent Rouler les Bon Temps

Some 1,090 demographers and population specialists crowded into New Orleans April 21-23 for the annual meeting of the Population Association of America – the first PAA meeting to go South in a decade.

With its unique Spanish-French-Irish-Southern-Turkish (as in Turkish bath) atmosphere and charm, the Crescent City provided a most convivial venue for meeting and exchange. And, in fact, the weather during the meeting was mainly springlike and pleasant.

Perhaps because of the local ambiance, demographic life seemed more measured and slower than in the frenetic early 1980s – ready to, as the city's unofficial motto would have it, let the good times roll. The following should give some idea of the *bons temps* in the Hyatt Regency during those fateful days.

Premeetings

APLIC. This year's conference, with the focus "Health and Population Information as APLIC Comes of Age," marked the 21st meeting of APLIC International (the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers-International).

Gerry Hendershot, William Pratt, and Harry Rosenberg – panel members from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) session – reported on the types of data collected under the national vital statistics and mortality programs. The National Survey of Family Growth – a continual series started in 1955 which is now in its fourth cycle – has expanded from gathering information on currently married or ever-married women to never-married, sexually active women in an effort to obtain better information on teenagers and abortion.

Biomedical and behavioral research on AIDS was discussed by representatives from the National Institutes of Health (NIH): Jack Kalbere, Office of Disease Prevention and Gloria Kamenske, Center for Population Research.

Psychosocial Workshop. At this 16th PAA subgroup meeting, psychologists, psychiatrists, anthropologists, educators, health specialists, and even a few demographers gathered to explore the "headshrinking" aspects of family planning and related issues.

U.S. birth rates were reported up

PRB's own Elaine Murphy reported on interviews with policymakers in Ghana and Turkey regarding their reactions to population materials produced in their own countries compared to those produced by outsiders.

Other presentations included the importance of the user's perspective in contraceptive services, which is vital to understanding discontinuation rates, and a fascinating look at how differences in perceptions of risk are related to whether users are presented information on contraceptive effectiveness in terms of success versus failure rates.

Sessions

Compulsory Fertility Control. The Transnational Family Research Institute's Henry David reported on a panel study that he had conducted in Czechoslovakia, whose government wants to raise national fertility. David had studied 110 boys and 110 girls born in 1961-1963; this group could be termed "unwanted" since their mothers had been denied access to abortions for the same pregnancy.

Although the group scored as well on intelligence tests, as did a control group of "wanted" children, a lower proportion of them completed secondary school and more experienced alcoholism problems later in life. As a consequence of the study, reported David, Czechoslovakia abandoned the system of abortion commissions, as did many other Eastern European countries – except Romania.

In Romania, the fetus is considered "socialist property" and a woman must have 5 children before asking for an abortion. In addition, female workers are denied vacations in state facilities if they refuse to submit to a monthly pregnancy test and taxes for childlessness are imposed.

Joan Kaufman (UNFPA) discussed family planning efforts in four rural Chinese counties. She said that fines for unauthorized childbearing are lightly administered so that, for example, some women have up to 14 months to pay. Noriko Tsuya (Nihon Univ.) and Minja Choe (East-West Center) reported that from 1982 to 1985, fertility in the rural areas of Jilin province dropped sharply; during this period, differentials in educational attainment and the sex of the first child virtually disappeared among couples receiving a one-child certificate.

Discussant Jason Finkle (Univ. of Michigan) raised several issues regarding past and possible future official policies on couples' rights to choose their family size. Some of the more extreme past efforts have backfired, particularly the Indian sterilization campaigns of the 1970s under Sanjay Gandhi which became in a sense a class struggle between upper-caste Hindus and lower-class Moslems. He also said that there has been no stronger critic of China's strict population policies than the Chinese press itself.

Population Policy. The two sessions on this topic complemented each other. The first presented a broad

Continued on page 6

Immigration Door Closes

When midnight finally came, ending Wednesday, May 4, 1988, approximately 2.1 million aliens illegally living in the U.S. had filed applications under the one-time, one-year-long immigration amnesty program.

The program offered legalized status to those who could prove they had been in the U.S. since Jan. 1, 1982 and had no major infectious diseases. In addition they had to pay filing fees of $185 per adult, $50 per child, or $420 per family of 3 or more.

Illegal residents don't want to be counted so no one knows how many there are, or how many of these may have qualified for amnesty. The INS predicted 2 million would apply when the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 became law. Doris Meissner, former INS Acting Commissioner, and Demetrios Papademetriou of the Dept. of Labor estimate 1.8 to 2.6 million people were eligible. Guesswork figures for illegal aliens go up to 7 million but many of these would not be eligible under the legislation.

IRCA ran to some 100 pages, establishing five methods of legalization. A State Department Authorization Act passed on Dec. 22, 1987 offered the possibility for some illegal immigrants from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Poland, and Uganda to become temporary resident aliens. The main legalization program, detailed above, permits LAWs (as legalization applicants are called) to become lawful temporary residents with work permits, and 18 months later to apply for permanent resident status after being tested for a knowledge of basic English and how the U.S. Government works. (Applications are still being processed; some 80 percent of those already processed were accepted.)

Permanent resident status, holding green cards, can lead to citizenship after five years. A legal temporary resident would revert to illegal status if an application is not made for permanent resident status; this would start in December 1988. Special Agricultural Workers – SAWs – can apply for temporary resident status until Nov. 30, 1988, having done farmwork in America for 90 days during the year ending May 1, 1986: temporary (90 days) work permits in the U.S. can be granted at a border port of entry. Some 450,000 farm workers have applied to date.

RAWs (Replenishment Agricultural Workers) will start in 1990. CHEs are Cuban-Haitian Entrants, usually Haitians, working with normal INS documentation between March 1987 and Nov. 5, 1988 without fees. Registry applicants fall under the Immigration and Nationality Act and apply to those here since January 1972.

The gap in numbers expected and numbers filed seems to be caused by fear (of the INS and deportation of some members of a family) and lack of money and/or time (for fees, medical checks including AIDS testing and X-rays, assistance, translating, photocopies, interviews with the INS) and/or documented proof of residence.

In Congress, the House voted an extension of amnesty to Nov. 30, 1988 but the Senate refused extension and President Reagan would reportedly have vetoed an extension. Applications leaped in number in April and the special Legalization Offices were open until midnight and on weekends for partial applications during the last weeks.

The vast majority of LAWs (and SAWs) are Mexican males who applied in California or Texas, where major programs explaining amnesty were run in English and Spanish. The New York City Legalization Office, on the other hand, processed people from 150 countries, and no one country accounted for more than 10 percent of the applications. New York's "top 10" were Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador, China, Pakistan, Ecuador, Jamaica, and India.

Undercounts

A comparison of LAW applications, legal immigrants from 1980 to 1982, and figures for illegal aliens in the 1980 Census developed by Robert Warren of INS and Jeffrey S. Passel of the U.S. Census Bureau show significant differences. Their residual approach found that that Census enumerated 2,050,000 illegal aliens. Some 49.8 percent of illegals resided in California, and Mexicans made up 55.0 percent of illegals. Yet, through Feb. 18, 1988, 57.6 percent of the LAW applications were filed in California, while Mexicans constituted 71.6 percent of applicants throughout the country.

Obviously, some illegal aliens have left the country, died, legalized themselves through other methods, etc. and some had "self-selected out" of the amnesty program. Although there truly were many Mexicans, and many aliens in California, the census undercount seems very "under." David North suggests that, for instance, the proportion of males in the legalization program population may be the correct one.

The amnesty program was in place from May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988. An employer who knowingly hires any worker who cannot prove legal eligibility to work (work permits or other documents to fulfill requirements on an I-9 form) faces graduated civil and criminal penalties, which can rise to $10,000 per illegal employee and six months in prison. Aliens and residents working illegally are subject to revitalized arrest and deportation efforts. The special "open door" has now slammed shut.

– *R.Y.*

Call for Case Studies for *PT*

Population Today is looking for case studies demonstrating business applications of demography for future Demographer's Pages.

Such case studies would describe an actual demographic problem that a demographer was asked to adddress.

Examples of subjects might be: determining the demographics of a market area; identifying and estimating a demographic subgroup to pitch a product or service to; or using demographic analysis to pinpoint labor needs.

Demographer's Pages run about six double-spaced typed pages. Because demographic case studies tend to be rare and specialized, *PT* will pay a modest honorarium for each such study published.

Send submission or detailed proposal to:

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SURVEY REPORT

El Salvador

As of 1985, El Salvadoran women averaged 4.4 children.

El Salvador appears to be entering a period of fertility decline, according to the final report of the 1985 National Family Planning Survey, a part of the Demographic and Health Survey project of Westinghouse's Institute for Resource Development. The survey of 5,200 women aged 15 to 49 also found that contraceptive use among married women has risen since the 1970s, from 34 to 47 percent. Several political districts were not surveyed because of civil unrest, but the resulting sample covered 75 to 80 percent of the Salvadoran population and may be considered fairly representative.

In the 1970s, the total fertility rate (TFR), or total number of lifetime births per women, in El Salvador exceeded 6 children per woman and the annual growth rate was 2.9 percent. In 1985, the survey results imply a TFR of 4.4 and a population growth rate of 1.1 percent. A temporary increase in mortality and heavy outmigration during the first half of the 1980s also contributed to the slowdown in growth. The internal disruption and violence which has plagued this Central American country for the past decade has also lowered life expectancy from 60 years to 57 years between the late 1970s and early 1980s, according to the report.

The 1985 survey recorded a dramatic decline in fertility in the rural parts of the country, which contain 57 percent of the population. The TFR for rural areas fell from 8.4 to 5.9 children, while the TFR in the capital, San Salvador, actually rose from 2.6 to 3.3 between 1978 and 1985. A heavy migration of rural families, who have a tradition of larger numbers of children, to the capital and other cities probably accounts for the increased fertility in the urban areas.

While fertility declined for all age groups of women, it fell most dramatically for women over 25, suggesting that married women have become adept at avoiding further pregnancies. About 63 percent of the married women said they did not want any more children, and 81 percent of the wives who already had 3 children did not want more.

The contraceptive choices of Salvadoran women reflect intentions to stop childbearing, but not necessarily to space births. Of the 47 percent of the married women surveyed who used contraceptives, nearly 70 percent were sterilized. Only 7 percent of married women used the pill, 3 percent the IUD, 3 percent followed a traditional method such as rhythm or withdrawal, and 3 percent used some other method.

The rate of sterilization has been fairly constant since 1978, at about 20 sterilizations per 1,000 women annually. The average age of a woman undergoing that operation is 28 years. The authors comment that the primary focus of family planning efforts in the 1970s was to stop childbearing for women who wanted no more children – hence the emphasis on sterilization. In the near future, however, they foresee greater attention paid to spacing births, and increased supply of more temporary birth control methods.

Estimates of infant mortality based on the survey showed that women from rural areas and with less education were more likely to have experienced the death of an infant. Not surprisingly, rural and less-educated women were less likely to have had prenatal medical care or to have had a physician or midwife present at birth. About 47 percent of the children under age 5 had vaccination cards, and a large majority of those had been vaccinated against the major childhood diseases. The findings demonstrate the success of large-scale vaccination campaigns in recent years in El Salvador.

Because it is an indicator of general child health, the survey asked mothers whether their children had diarrhea within the past 24 hours or past two weeks. Thirty-six percent of the children under 5 years of age had experienced a bout of diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. The episodes were more frequent for children under 3 and for those with less educated mothers.

– M.K.

One of 84 sessions; PAA President Reynolds Farley; the facts of population life.

PAAers in New Orleans

Continued from page 3

historical overview of donor activities in the population policy area. Thomas Goliber (Futures Group) pointed out that although the World Bank has not put much money into population activities, it does work in the policy arena by frequently requesting that a population policy be developed as a condition for granting structural adjustment loans. The Bank is beginning to place more emphasis on population programs and an increase in funding may be instituted.

The second session, which focused on individual country efforts (countries that have received donor funding, particularly from the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID]), highlighted how much policy change has taken place in sub-Saharan Africa. More and more countries in recent years have moved to develop and implement population policies.

Goliber noted that both sessions were surprisingly well attended. He felt that there was great interest in policy as well as in international topics in general and African subjects in particular (the earlier sub-Saharan Africa panel had a standing-room-only crowd).

AIDS. This year PAA saw three sessions devoted to the spread and implications of the AIDS epidemic, both in the U.S. and other countries, and concentrating on routes of transmission and rate of spread.

In the U.S., Marc Artzrouni (Clemson Univ.) described his model of AIDS transmission. Taking into account the decline in the cumulative incidence of AIDS presently being observed (the disease hasn't snowballed in the drastic way many had predicted) and incubation periods estimated from the disease's history, the model suggests that the HIV epidemic may have crested during 1983-1984. Reasons for subsequent decrease, if any, may include saturation of high-risk groups, lower transmission rates, and success in containment. But even with this hypothesis, Artzrouni believes that because of the large reservoir of people who are HIV-infected, the epidemic is likely to linger into the 21st century. By that time it will have caused some 300,000 deaths in the U.S. alone.

Aging in the Third World. Linda Martin (East-West Population Institute) reported that surveys of the elderly in four Asian countries show that the likelihood of living with one's children is higher for males but, surprisingly, is negatively associated with age. Donald Adamchak (Univ. of Zimbabwe and Kansas State Univ.) said that United Nations projections show that the elderly population of Zimbabwe would double both from 1980 to 2000 and from 2000 to 2020, but that the percentage of elderly will stay virtually the same.

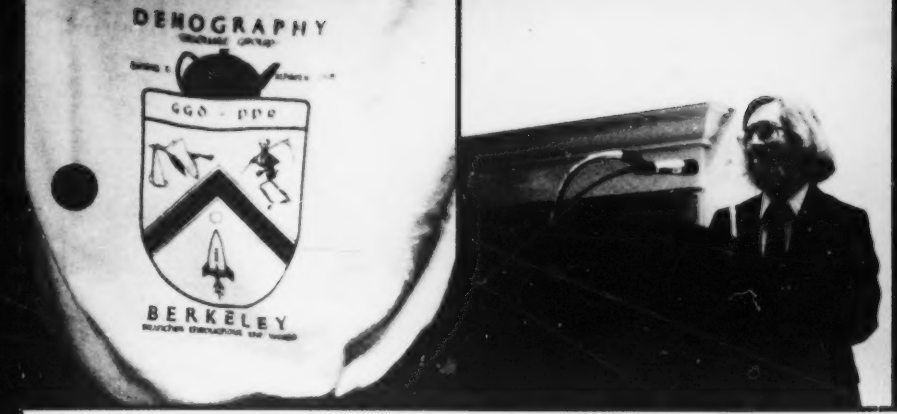
Anthropologists are employed to double-check census results

World Census-Taking Trends. An overview of experience in sub-Saharan Africa prepared by John Crowley (AID) and Karen Hardee-Cleaveland (U.S. Census Bureau) was presented. Every country in the region save Chad has taken or attempted to take a modern census, and the installation of microcomputer systems has become a very cost-effective and efficient method of processing a census, particularly in a country of 7-10 million people.

Marcelo Orense (Philippine National Statistics Office) emphasized the importance to his government of achieving an accurate count in the upcoming 1990 Philippine Census, especially in light of the government's goal of slowing population growth. Susan Miskura (U.S. Census Bureau) reported that efforts to improve coverage in the 1990 U.S. Census will include drop-off and mail-back of census forms in rural areas and urban settings with unreliable mail delivery, earlier hiring of indigenous enumerators, and new procedures for counting the homeless.

Ward Kingkade (U.S. Census Bureau) expressed the hope that the Soviet Union's 1989 Census will, in the spirit of *glasnost*, result in more detailed published data. The Soviets are particularly concerned with the collection of labor force statistics, he said.

Lothar Herberger (West German Federal Statistical Office) could not attend due to an injured back, but the U.S. Census Bureau's Bill Butz, himself an authority on the German census, presented Herberger's paper. The most recent West German census was taken in May 1987 against a background of increasing resistance to national counts as a needless expense and invasion of privacy. First results from the 1987 Census are expected by November 1988 and 90 percent of the forms



A T-shirt escutcheon, Sheps Award winner Kenneth Wachter; a poster-session booth

have already been received in state offices.

One result of the West German confidentiality fuss is that no detailed data will be available on a national level, only finished summary tables provided by the German states. Eduardo Arriaga (U.S. Census Bureau) suggested that one solution may be to survey people to find out which questions annoy them and simply remove them. He also noted that, while most developing countries take censuses, few actually *use* them for detailed planning purposes and that delays of four to five years in the release of the data are not unusual.

Anthropological Demography. A paper by Catherine Hines (U.S. Census Bureau) discussed how the Census Bureau uses anthropologists to check census results in areas where there is likely to be an undercount.

The author maintains that the worth of these anthropological studies lies not in how much they can be generalized but in their usefulness in formulating and testing hypotheses to explain the undercount. From the perspective of those counted, the main motive for avoiding the census taker is economic. Women will usually answer the census taker's questions. In poor families, they may fear that any contact with "the government" in whatever guise could jeopardize their access to welfare benefits. Illegal immigrants certainly fear they or their male partner may be discovered and deported.

As for the enumerator's point of view, one study hypothesized that census takers unconsciously colluded with the undercount. Often they are residents of the locality or from similar family backgrounds and share, or at least understand, the residents' view of the world.

This kind of anthropological approach is continuing in further research for the 1990 Census dress rehearsal. The findings will *not* be used to adjust the count in any area but will hopefully be used to improve the count, i.e., to educate both census takers and those to be counted about the purpose of the census.

Women's Issues. Three sessions involved women's issues. One theme that emerged was contraceptive discontinuation rates, which have become a major concern for family-planning-service delivery specialists. Now that procedures for setting up large-scale family planning programs are well established, it is time, participants agreed, to focus on improving (or expanding) services not only for new clients but for continuous users.

U.S. women have improved economically, but blacks have not

The reasons for high discontinuation stem from the quality of service (defined from the users' perspective) in all aspects of service delivery including mass media information, counseling, client-provider interaction, clinic organization/logistics, and follow-up. An awareness of the cultural setting, for example, husband-wife interaction or women's particular sensitivities, is vital but often neglected. The goal of family planning programs should not be defined on a macro-level, i.e., a lower crude birth rate, but should instead be to develop a clientele of satisfied users.

Children and Child Care. The problems of measuring the quality of various child care options, and the effects of child care on early childhood development were among the issues addressed. Researchers Sonalde Desai (Rand Corp.), Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (George Washington Univ.), and Robert T. Michael (Univ. of Chicago) found that a child's performance on a test of cognitive ability was not strongly related to whether he or she had a mother in the labor force, except for one group: Sons of more educated mothers did better if their mothers did not work outside the home.

The authors explained that because child care providers usually have low levels of education, these children received less intellectual stimulation from a baby-sitter than they would from their own well-educated mothers. The lack of stimulation apparently does not hold back the cognitive development of little girls, probably because they develop faster than boys. Both boys and girls with less-educated, lower-middle-class mothers are receiving about the same intellectual stimulation that they would from their own mothers.

In her award-winning paper (see "Awards and Address," page 8), Jane Mauldon (Rand Corp.) found "that where divorce detrimentally affects children's health, it does so through the loss in income and parental time that follow divorce," rather than extra stress associated with the family disruption.

Continued on next page

PAA glimpse: the Hyatt; Calvin Beale and Peter Morrison; immigrant labor on a New Orleans median strip.

PAAers New Orleans

Continued from preceding page

Microcomputers. The session on microcomputers in demography was less than well attended, in sharp contrast to previous years. Part of the reason speculated was the lack of new and innovative software added to the arsenal of research capabilities. The programs that were displayed were either known already or did not meet the application needs of most researchers.

A stern statement from the session chair, Albert Anderson (Univ. of Michigan), declared that PAA does not endorse programs. As it happened, there were few programs worthy of recommendation from any quarter. One exception shone through: Vivian Klaff's UDEMOG CAI System for teaching basic demography, which he uses at the Univ. of Delaware. Creating "slides" from Show Partner, a screen capturing program, he rearranges them as needed into lecture aids and teaching modules – an impressive example of interaction between computers and teaching.

Poster Session. This year saw an experimental poster session, in which the result of four research papers were presented by means of posters mounted on display boards at four booths, with handouts near at hand and the authors within arm's reach. This method of presentation has been used with success in other disciplines and offers advantages in communication efficiency over the traditional method (in which researchers read their papers to hushed throngs).

The visual displays varied in information density and in slickness; the abundance of handouts was helpful. As a medium, the poster booths were surprisingly reminiscent of booths at commercial trade shows, where the object is to get the gist of the display and grab the material before the sales rep has a chance to make eye contact. In point of fact, the PAA poster presenters were quite circumspect and courteous, but it may be a while before attendees master the rhythm of cruising the poster displays.

Awards and Address

Friday night was awards and address night. The Dorothy S. Thomas Award for best graduate student paper on migration or economic-demographic relations, introduced as the "Heisman Trophy" of demography, went to Jane Mauldon (Rand Corp.), for her paper "The Effects of Marital Disruption on Children's Health."

The Mindel C. Sheps Award for mathematical demography, given every other year for outstanding contribution to mathematical demography or demographic methodology, was presented to Kenneth Wachter (Univ. of California, Berkeley).

PAA President Reynolds Farley (Univ. of Michigan) directed his presidential address to the issue of "After the Starting Line – Blacks and Women in an Uphill Race."

The question Farley posed was: To what extent have or haven't these two major U.S. population groups improved their economic standing in the workplace? In particular, Farley considered and criticized four hypotheses that have been put forward in recent years to explain the continuation of massive black poverty: welfare problems; macroeconomic shifts; family breakdown and a culture of poverty; continuation of racial discrimination.

Looking at the statistics, Farley found women gaining in income during the past few decades, while blacks' progress has stultified. The picture remains complicated, however, with economic changes of the past decade depressing expected incomes for males in general, and with different metro areas and regions displaying widely varying racial differences in incidence of poverty.

Often ignored in the process of analyzing this situation were the demographic changes that have been simultaneously unfolding. Farley pointed out the great changes in how women decide how to spend their lives. These changes are even greater among black women, who are approaching economic equality with black males.

One consequence of this is that there may be less incentive for black women to marry or remain married. Farley speculated about whether a similar pattern might emerge in the event of reduced income differentials between white females and males.

Sidebars

Situated in the gigantic shadow of the Superdome, the Hyatt Regency constitutes part of the new New Orleans skyline, which erupted a few years ago when builders figured out how to support mega-story skyscrapers in the waterlogged mud on which the city basically rests. Like most other high-rise buildings along Poydras St., the utopian Hyatt could be in Anywhere U.S.A.

Other PAA memories: The spirited dancing Friday night to Cajun music. The "Past President" yellow ribbons that fluttered on many a lapel. The dreaded notes that session chairs of

necessity passed up to many a paper reader ("2 More Minutes or Else ").

The Tenth Annual PAA Fun Run lost a certain *je ne sais quoi* this year when PAA's President, "Doctor Ren," failed to show at the 7 a.m. Saturday start, claiming "a meeting to go to." Nevertheless, *PT*'s intrepid reporter and 14 other stalwarts (an increase of 2 over the previous year) galloped off down the streets of New Orleans.

It was a fine morning for a run; those who lay slugabed missed a good time. The scene in the Quarter at this time was quite different from that just a few hours earlier: no swirling crowds, no raucous laughter, no jazz pouring from everywhere. The bars, praline shops, and T-shirt vendors were closed, or at least subdued. The runners kept together as they ran down Poydras from the hotel, turned on Carondelet and headed for the French Quarter. Deep into the Quarter along Bourbon Street they breezed, past appreciative bystanders and an encouraging taxi driver.

At Jackson Square and Saint Louis Cathedral the group turned toward the river, nimbly crossed the railroad tracks, climbed the levee, and stopped to behold the mighty Mississippi. Mist was rising from the water, partially concealing tugboats pushing barges upriver. Laughing Gulls ha-ha-ed from the sky, and the cross-river ferry gave a mighty TOOT! of encouragement to the runners.

After a few minutes of gazing at the scene, the group resumed their lope back to the hotel. Total distance covered: about three miles. Everyone arrived back in one piece, and warm good-byes were exchanged. It was clear that all were already looking forward to next year's 11th Anniversary Fun Run around the harbor, when PAA meets in Baltimore.

– compiled by Denise Dowdell, Robert Gardner, Carl Haub, Art Haupt, Mary Kent, David Lamphere, Thomas W. Merrick, Elaine Murphy, Nancy Yinger, Roberta Yared

SOFTWHERE

PEOPLE is a new, user-friendly software package for making population projections where there are several regions and/or subgroups to be projected separately.

PEOPLE allows you to sum the results of any combination of regions or subgroups up to 150 years into the future. Age groups and time periods can be five years or single years.

PEOPLE incorporates several analytical features which give the user considerable flexibility in specifying the types of input data. There are five options for fertility assumptions, three for mortality, and two for migration. However, subnational projections must be made with caution, owing to the vagaries of migration change.

PEOPLE was produced jointly by the Overseas Development Administration of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Economic Planning Unit of the Government of Malaysia, and the UNFPA/ILO.

The program runs on IBM and compatibles and needs at least 256K of memory. For information on PEOPLE please contact: Richard Leete, c/o British High Commission, Wisma Damansara, 50732 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

– D.L.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of January 1, 1988	244,966,000
As of January 1, 1987	242,742,000

The above estimates, the latest available, include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1020.

Estimated World Population:

As of June 1988	5,121,000,000
Annual growth	89,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation from the mid-1988 population on PRB's *World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: January 1988

	12 months ending with January					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1988	1987	1988	1987	1986	1985
Live births	3,812,000	3,728,000	15.7	15.5	15.7	15.6
Deaths	2,132,000	2,099,000	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,680,000	1,629,000	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9
Marriages	2,407,000	2,397,000	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.5
Divorces	1,161,000	1,154,000	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Infant deaths	38,000	38,600	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.7
Population base (in millions)			243.5	241.1	238.5	236.3

Note: Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (Vol. 37, No. 1) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

TAKE A NUMBER

U.S. Hispanic Report Released: The Census Bureau has released a detailed report on the Hispanic population of the U.S. at mid-decade. By March of 1985, the population of civilian, noninstitutional Hispanics had increased to 16.9 million, up from 14.5 million during the 1980 Census. This represents an increase of just over 17 percent, compared to 4.4 percent for non-Hispanics.

The report is based upon the annual Current Population Survey and the numbers of Hispanics were adjusted to independent estimates of the population in order to lessen annual fluctuations in the survey estimates due to sampling variability. The survey results are evidence that there has been some improvement in the socioeconomic status of Hispanics. The proportion of Hispanics age 25 and over who had finished high school rose from 45 percent in 1982 to 48 in 1985; this did not, however, close the gap with non-Hispanics due to a parallel improvement in the others' educational attainment. Higher fertility is also in evidence among Hispanics. Hispanic women ages 35-44 reported an average 2,846 children ever born per 1,000 women, notably higher than the 2,158 for non-Hispanics. Hispanic income did lag behind that of non-Hispanic from 1981 to 1984. Median income for Hispanic families rose from $16,500 in 1981 to $18,800 in 1984, but inflation resulted in no increase in real income. Non-Hispanics, meanwhile, experienced a 3.5 percent increase in real income. Labor force participation rates for Hispanic women ages 16 and over increased from 48.0 percent in 1982 to 50.4 percent in 1985, but actually declined for males, from 80.5 percent to 78.5 percent. One troubling statistic from the survey: One-quarter of Hispanic families remained below the poverty line in 1985, a rate about two and one-half times that of non-Hispanics.

Here and There: the Hong Kong Family Planning Association reported that in 1987 the colony had one of the world's highest contraceptive prevalence rates, 81 percent of married women; health concerns have reduced use of the pill as a method. 35,000 temporary workers will be sent into the field by the U.S. Census Bureau to work on a master address list for the 1990 Census, primarily in nonmetropolitan areas. Trinidad and Tobago reports that 83 percent of its women have used a contraceptive method at some time and that 45 percent of the married women say that they want no more children. A detailed report on the 1987 survey will be released later this year.

—C.H.

Errata

In the May 1988 issue of *PT*, there were two errata, both the result of mis-applied terms of quantity.

On page 2, in "Speaking Graphically," the regional population Y-axis scale for regional U.S. populations should have read "Millions."

On page 9, in the article "Worldwatch," a sentence misdescribed the level and growth rate of the Third World's external debt. This sentence should have read: "The external debt of the Third World is now over $1 *trillion* and increasing by some $60 billion a year."

ADDENDA

ZIPPY, by Bill Griffith

ZIPPY IS TEARFULLY REUNITED WITH HIS FAMILY..
I'M ZERBINA.. THIS IS..UM.. FUEL ROD.. AND THAT'S UH.. MELT-DOWN..
..I KNEW THAT--
WE MAY HAVE BECOME ESTRANGED DUE TO DRINKING OR GAMBLING PROBLEMS.. WE COULD HAVE JUST LEFT FOR TH' MALL AND REMAINED INDEFINITELY
I SAY WHAT'S PAST IS PAST.. TH' FUTURE IS ALL WE HAVE, SO LET'S LIVE IN IT.. CAN YOU GIVE ME DIRECTIONS TO LAUNDRO VILLAGE?
IN ANY CASE, IT'S GOOD TO BE A FAMILY ONCE AGAIN.. YOU KNOW.. NUCLEAR AND ALL..
WHY ARE WE CRYING?
YES, I HAVEN'T FELT THIS DEMOGRAPHIC IN YEARS!!
ONIONS

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CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

WORLDWATCH magazine, edited by Lester R. Brown. (The Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20077-6628). Subscription rate: $20/yr. for six issues, $5.00/single issue.

The Worldwatch Institute, known for its annual *State of the World* report and *Worldwatch Paper* series, has recently published the second issue of its glossy new magazine. Staff writers prepare feature articles which canvass a wide variety of global issues affecting our environmental resources, population, and development.

Topics thus far have included aquaculture, nuclear energy, abortion, oil-base farming, INF treaty implications, and wind power. Five regular departments: Promising Initiatives, Wrong Turns, Trends, Technological Advances, and Worth Reading cover noteworthy events and activities stateside and worldwide.

– Denise Dowdell

SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM, edited by Robin M. Williams, Jr. (Special Issue: Demography as an Interdiscipline edited by J. Mayone Stycos). (Cornell University, 352 Uris Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 1483-7601). Varying subscription rates from $18.00-$50.00 for four issues/yr. Single issue, $10.00.

Now in its second year, this periodical is the official journal of the Eastern Sociological Society. Editorial emphasis is on integrative articles that link subfields of sociology or articulate sociological research with work in other disciplines. Demography was chosen for this special issue (Vol 2, No. 4) because of its interdisciplinary nature; e.g., it draws heavily on biology and sociology (fertility), economics and geography (migration), and on the health sciences (mortality analyses). Contributors include Jane Menken, Karen Oppenhein Mason, Samuel H. Preston, James Palmore, Larry Bumpass, and Susan Cotts Watkins. Kingsley Davis and Richard Easterlin provide two review essays on Cleland and Hobcraft's *Reproductive Change in Developing Countries* (1985) and Coale and Watkins' *The Decline of Fertility in Europe* (1985).

– D.D.

Books Received

ADJUSTMENT WITH A HUMAN FACE: Protecting the Vulnerable and Promoting Growth, Vol. 1 (A STUDY BY UNICEF), edited by Giovanni Andrea Cornia, Richard Jolly, and Frances Stewart. New York: Oxford, 1987. 319 pages. $45.00 cloth.

BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY: A Guide and Reference for Business Planners and Marketers, by Louis G. Pol. Westport, Conn.: Quorum Books, 1987. 289 pages. $49.95 cloth.

THE COLOR LINE AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN AMERICA, by Reynolds Farley and Walter R. Allen. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1987. (A Census Monograph Series. The Population of the United States in the 1980s.) 493 pages. $37.00 cloth.

DOLLARS AND DREAMS: The Changing American Income Distribution, by Frank Levy. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1987. (A Census Monograph Series. The Population of the United States in the 1980s.) 259 pages. $27.50 cloth.

FAMILIES IN CANADA TODAY: Recent Changes and Their Policy Consequences, 2nd edition, by Margrit Eichler. Toronto, Canada: Gage Educational Publishing, 1988. 442 pages. $18.95 paper.

IMMIGRATION IN NEW YORK, by Elizabeth Bogen. New York: Praeger, 1987. 268 pages. $39.95 cloth.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 1988 (Encyclopedia of Associations, Vol. 4), 22nd edition, edited by Karin E. Koek. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research, 1988. 998 pages. $195.00 cloth.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 1988 (34th edition), by Europa Publications Ltd. London: Europa, 1987. (Distributed in the United States by Gale Research, Detroit, Michigan.) 895 pages. $150.00 cloth.

THE POLITICS OF NUMBERS, edited by William Alonson and Paul Starr. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1987. (A Census Monograph Series. The Population of the United States in the 1980s.) 474 pages. $37.50 cloth.

POWER AND POVERTY: Development and Development Projects in the Third World, edited by Donald W. Attwood et al. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1988. (Westview Special Studies in Social, Political, and Economic Development.) 186 pages. $27.50.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 1988 (108th edition), by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1988. 943 pages. $28.00 cloth.

USA BY NUMBERS: A Statistical Portrait of the United States, edited by Susan Weber. Washington, D.C.: Zero Population Growth, 1988. 164 pages. $8.95 paper.

URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: The Rural-Urban Transition in Taiwan, by Alden Speare, Jr., Paul K. C. Liu, and Ching Tsay. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1988. (Brown University Studies in Population and Development Series.) 217 pages. $25.00 paper.

WORLD POPULATION AND THE UNITED NATIONS: Challenge and Response, by Stanley P. Johnson. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 357 pages. $59.50 cloth.

WORLD POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1987-88 EDITION: Short- and Long-Term Estimates, by K. C. Zachariah and My T. Vu. Baltimore, Md.: The John Hopkins University Press for the World Bank, 1988. 439 pages. $52.95 cloth.

SPOTLIGHT

The Cajuns

by Carl Haub

While other ethnic groups in the U.S. receive frequent media attention, Cajuns reside in relative obscurity in their native territory. Within Louisiana, Cajuns have significantly shaped the state's cultural and economic history. Still, this interesting and colorful minority receives little attention elsewhere, except, most recently, on restaurant menus. A form of official recognition was granted, however, by the state legislature in 1968 with the creation of a 22-parish (county) region called "Acadiana."

At the New Orleans meeting of the Population Association of America, however, a session chaired by Frances J. Mather (Tulane Univ.) was devoted to the Cajuns. Who exactly are they? For one thing, they have little to do with the cuisine often credited to them in Northern restaurants. This mislabeling is understandable, giving the characteristic "melting pot" nature of Cajun society and its frequent confusion with the Creoles, who are descended from Spanish and French first families of the region. Diversity of origins is the norm among Cajuns, held together by their singular dialect based on archaic French mixed with English, German, Spanish, and African languages.

The earliest Cajuns were French and Germans who settled upriver from New Orleans in the early 18th Century. In 1755, French Acadians, expelled from Nova Scotia by the English, began to arrive and assimilated many Germans into their French culture, even with French versions of their names. The name "Cajun" derives from "Acadian." The fabric of Cajun society contains many groups – Iberians, West Indians, even Irish – each contributing in some way.

This unique blending, combined with a rugged lifestyle in the backwaters and bayous, resulted in a society with a true work-hard, play-hard ethic, a lifestyle reflected in the energetic vibrancy of Cajun music. Cajuns are well known for their open hospitality and their penchant for making routine work a thing to be enjoyed.

Cajun society continued relatively undisturbed until the advent of the Depression and the development of the oil and gas industry. In the 1930s and 1940s, many Cajuns migrated westward to the "Golden Triangle" area of Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Texas to work in the oil and gas industry, where today Cajun French can still be heard.

Much of Cajun history can be traced through their music and native dishes. The music reflects the energy with which the Cajuns do everything – inexpensive fiddles accompanied by clarinets made from plentiful reeds were played loudly at a fast tempo. The accordion arrived from Germany about 1850, fitting in perfectly with the Cajun one-man-band motif and was rapidly adopted once musicians had figured out what to do with it.

A Western twang crept in during the 1930s and some elements of the blues, modern music, and a string band effect appeared to further dilute what was often called "Cajun music." Later on the music was exported to the rest of the world via the Newport Jazz Festival where it received a tumultuous welcome, much to the surprise of the musicians themselves. By the 1950s, a revival of traditional music began at the same time local politicians were beginning to mention Cajuns in their speeches.

Cajun food reflects the diet of poverty and expedience. Beans, rice, and tomatoes were the staples, sometimes spiced with a little red pepper. Since wheat would not grow well in the climate, the earliest arrivals learned about corn from the Indians and cornbread has long been featured, particularly in western Louisiana. Sassafras leaves (*filé*) were used to thicken gumbo – the state dish – a stew whose very name is the African word for "okra."

Little, of course, can be gathered about the Cajuns from census data since such a diverse ethnic group is difficult to define. Researchers put their numbers at about 1.5 million; the 1980 Census reported only about 250,000 persons who speak French at home, but the ability of this census question to estimate Cajuns is unknown. One feature of the population is that virtually all Cajuns above the age of 40 speak Cajun French while its use declines rapidly among those below 40.

While little is known about Cajun vital statistics, perhaps something can be gleaned from this refrain from their music: "I plan to love hard and live to an old age."

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